28. (1) The motion shall be set down for such day as the President may direct.

Government amendments and amendments accepted by Government.

(2) Government amendments and amendments accepted by Government will be placed before the Assembly at the beginning of the session, and if no objection is raised, they will be regarded as passed.

Other amendments.

(3) In the case of other amendments the President shall, when the motion is reached, ask whether the member has the leave of the Assembly. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly the President shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Assembly.

Appointment of a committee.

(4) (*a*) When any objection is taken to any Government amendment or any amendment accepted by Government, and where a member has the leave of the Assembly to proceed in the case of the other amendments, it shall be moved that the draft amendments be referred to a Special Committee. A member of the Government shall be the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Secretary to Government, Law Department, and nine non-official members of the Assembly elected by the Assembly in such manner as the President may determine, shall be the members.

(*b*) After a draft has been referred to a Special Committee, the procedure in regard to Bills committed to the Select Committees of the Legislative Council, shall, as far as may be, be followed with such necessary alterations as the President may direct."

In consequence of this amendment, the succeeding Standing Orders 32 and 33 will have to be re-numbered as 29 and 30.

The House unanimously agreed to the amendments proposed by the Special Committee being adopted.

REPRESENTATIONS.—(*Contd.*)

No. 5.—Reduction of Fees relating to Record of Rights Scheme. Mr. Doddegowada, Gubbi Taluk.

It is prayed that Government may reduce the fees at present levied in connection with the Record of Rights

Scheme and levy only such amount in the shape of fees as may be spent by Government for this work.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the figures for Davangere and Sagar Taluks had been received and were as follows:—

	Davangere.	*Sagar.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	67,200	27,000
Actual receipts ..	65,500	21,500
Expenditure	56,500	23,300
Balance of receipts ..	9,000	1,800

The above figures would show that Government could not be very exact in fixing the fees. The rates now fixed' *viz.*, Rs. 2 for entries involving sub-division and measurement and annas eight for entries not involving any such item were quite low and could not be reduced without risk of loss to Government. The Member added that this was a question which could be considered only after some more experience was gained of the working of the Record of Rights Scheme.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY represented that the system of collecting a fee of eight annas on each *hisse* of one and the same number was working as a great hardship, as such payment sometimes even exceeded the amount of land revenue paid on such *hisse*.

MR G. CHENNAPPA suggested that as soon as the Record of Rights for a district was prepared, the possibility of reducing the scale of fees for that particular district might be considered.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH observed that the object of the Record of Rights Scheme was to define the right, title and interest of concerned parties in the case of each land. If that was so, he asked why disputes arising out of boundaries and such other essential particulars should not also be decided by the officers entrusted with these operations instead of referring the parties to Civil Courts. At present, it looked as though the Record of Rights work was done more in the interest of Government and not so much of the raiyats. The member therefore suggested that, when this work was done and some extra money was taken from the raiyats, Government must give some additional relief to the raiyats. This relief should consist in defining the limits of each *hisse* and putting each partner in actual possession of it.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the suggestion was not practicable. The officers would only

perform the duties specified in the Land Revenue Code. Under the Code, a full survey number was the unit and it was the interests of the *hissedars* to pay and get their *hisses* marked out.

DHARMAPRAVARTHA M. L. NAGAPPA SETTY suggested that the fees recoverable from owners of poor lands should be reduced increasing, if necessary, the same in the case of owners of very valuable land.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA however opposed this suggestion. He would rather prefer fixing a slightly higher rate in the case of wet lands than of dry lands.

THE DEWAN stated that it might be desirable to consider whether a reduction of fees in the case of some lands was possible, but that this could be done only after sufficient data were available for reviewing the position.

No. 6.—Record of Rights.

Mr. Hanumegowda, Dodballapur Taluk.

The member represented that—

1. At present, a fee of Rs. 2 was being levied on every *hisse* to be measured out however small the survey number was and without taking into consideration the small extent of the survey number. For instance, on a survey number of the extent of 1 acre containing 20 *hisses*, a sum of Rs. 40 was recovered, which was too hard for the raiyats. Hence he prayed that a fee of Re. 1 only per *hisse* may be levied on a survey number containing more than one acre and that half a rupee only be levied per *hisse* in survey numbers which were less than one acre.

2. After the *hisses* were measured out, there might not be sufficient space to put up earthen mounds for boundary marks. He prayed that stones be put up in place of *bondhs*.

3. It was also prayed that the several *hisses* in a survey number should be caused to be correctly measured out according to the existing agreements between the *hissedars* and not according to the portions actually enjoyed.

MR. G. CHENNAPPA suggested that when different *hisses* were demarcated, boundary stones should be put up where earthen mounds were not possible.

THE DEWAN replied that there would be no objection to putting up square stones and that this was being allowed even now.

LOKAHITAISHI H. NANJUNDARAJ URS represented that in the Seringapatam Taluk where the Record of Rights

system had been introduced, a fee of eight annas was charged for measuring out each *hisse* of 2 guntas in extent. He regretted that his suggestion to have them clubbed together as part of a whole survey number was not accepted. He did not think that it was proper to levy a fee of eight annas on such a small extent of land on which an assessment of not more than two annas was paid. He was of opinion that at least on such small extents of land the cost of survey should be borne by Government themselves.

MR. H. K. MADAIYA said that Government were levying cess after cess on the raiyats in addition to the heavy assessment. If a survey number consisted of 100 *hisses*, for instance, and if a charge of eight annas was made on each share for phoding, it would certainly be a great hardship.

THE DEWAN asked whether a reduction might be made in favour of dry lands with a corresponding enhancement in the case of wet lands.

The MEMBERS did not agree to this proposal.

Thereupon THE DEWAN said that all these matters would be considered before coming to a final decision.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK said that when an entire survey number was in the name of a single *khatedar* without any *hissedars*, there was no reason why a charge of eight annas should be levied for the preliminary record, for the simple reason that the *mojinidar* did nothing in the case. In very many cases while the Shanbhogue's register showed, for instance, only 10 *hisses*, the *mojinidars* without any actual measurement showed it as 25 *hisses* without due notice being given to the people affected. He added that this inevitably led to litigation.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that needful instruction had been given to the *mojinidars* but that, in spite of these, if discrepancies did occur, they should be brought to the notice of the proper authorities.

MR. VEERASANJEEVA GOWDA said that the figures given by the First Member of Council were based on the calculations made only in two taluks. There might be other taluks where the figures were more favourable to the raiyats. Hence he did not think that it was a fair comparison to make. He also said that in certain places people took small plots of land paying about Re. 0-1-4 for growing greens, chillies, flowers, etc. He did not think that it was right to ask such people to pay eight annas for measuring such plots also.

To obviate all those difficulties, MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY suggested that all charges might be borne by Government themselves in the first instance and distributed ratably to the raiyats for payment later.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA recapitulated the promise made by Government at the previous sessions that it was not their intention to make the scheme a source of profit, that they would not recover from the raiyats anything more than what was required for actually working the scheme and that definite orders would be passed on the subject before the close of the year. He enquired if Government would be prepared to refund to the raiyats the surplus money after meeting the expenditure. As an alternative he suggested that till a decision was reached in the matter, the levy of the fees might be stopped and that actual charges might be collected along with the land revenue.

THE DEWAN promised to consider the matter and pass necessary orders as soon as possible. He, however, said that it was impossible to promise that the excess collected from the raiyats would be refunded. He, however, assured the members that Government did not desire to make any profit out of these transactions.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA suggested that the fees for future service might be reduced in order to compare the actual charges that might be incurred with those already incurred.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY suggested that in the first instance the levy of eight annas for registration might be abolished.

THE DEWAN stated that no promise of any kind could be made as the calculations have to be based on proper data which were not now available. He added that, as soon as the necessary data were available, the matter would be considered.

No. 7.—Introduction of Record of Rights into all taluks in four years.

Messrs. B. Gopalachar and Tudki Ramanna Gowda, Thirthahalli Taluk.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR represented that according to the Government Order passed in July 1930, it would take six years for introducing the scheme of Record of Rights throughout the State. He wanted the same thing to be completed within four years and said that there would be no inconvenience since the scheme was more than self-supporting even according to Government.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that that would involve extra establishment, which would mean extra cost.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA pointed out that the raiyats were becoming more and more indebted and that with a view to afford them relief, it was desirable to provide them with the necessary facilities without the least delay.

THE DEWAN said that it would be done as early as possible.

No. 8.—*Khetwar.*

Mr. Kullegowda, Seringapatam Taluk.

MR. KULLEGOWDA requested that a copy of the *khetwar* might be supplied to all Patels. His object was to enable the Patels to decide small disputes among the villagers and thus afford the latter all facilities.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that there was already a *khetwar* in the Taluk Office and another with the Shanbhogue and that great difficulty was being experienced in keeping even these duly posted up to date. The Patel could not even find the names of all the *hissedars* from the *khetwar* as it was merely a register of lands useful only to the Shanbhogue who had to maintain the revenue accounts.

MR. DYAVAPPA GOWDA in supporting the representation said that it was necessary since the Patel should know from whom to take the assessment when each survey number had a number of *hisses*.

MR. VEERASANJEEVA GOWDA said that at present the Patels were supplied only with a plan which gave no information as to the lands classed as *kushki*, *bagayet* or *gomal*. He thought that such information was necessary for the Patels to find out whether *bagayet* crops were grown on *kushki* lands. He did not see any difficulty in giving copy of the *khetwar* to the Patels. He had no objection if it were given only to such of the Patels as would keep it quite up to date.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the *khetwar* should be kept up to date from time to time. Already copies in the Taluk Office did not tally with those of the Shanbhogues and if another copy were given to the Patels also, it would add to the confusion.

With reference to the above remark, MR. SUBBANNA NAIK said that if the *khate* was changed the Patel would not know anything about it. If, on the other hand, he had

a *khetwar*, it would enable him to collect the land revenue *kulawar*. For instance, if a man who had to pay Rs. 100 sold his land to another, the Patel could at once find out who the actual seller was by a reference to the *khetwar*. Ordinarily, the Shanbhogues did not keep the Patel informed of all these. They simply gave them a *vasulipatti* once a year and nothing more. Even if the Shanbhogue gave the *khate* extracts, it would be of no use to the Patel as he did not know from whom to recover the assessment as there would be a number of *hissedars* in the land. The Patel ought to know the *kulawar* details for the collection of land revenue and this could be got easily from the *khetwar*.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA also thought that there would be no difficulty in granting the request if, instead of making two copies, three copies were ordered to be made by means of carbon paper.

THE DEWAN said that when the Record of Rights was completed, the different *hissedars* would be known and there would be no need for an innovation in the interval.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that the Patel was an executive officer and that it was the business of the Village Accountant to keep all accounts. The existing rules were that the *khates* should be kept up to date by the Shanbhogue, and that he should give a copy of it to the Patel who would collect the revenue according to the *patti*. Excepting the collection of revenue the Patel had no other work connected with the accounts. The main responsibility in regard to *darkhasts*, *takrar takhtes*, etc., lay with the Shanbhogue and there was no need to give copies of the accounts to the Patel. If, on the other hand, it was found that such accounts would also be necessary to the Patel, the matter could be considered.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that, if the Record of Rights could be introduced throughout the State within the next 2 or 3 years, then it would be all right. But if it would take a longer time, he urged that the representation should be accepted. The difficulty experienced at present was that when the Shanbhogue had more than one *firka* to attend to, he did not generally live in the village and this was a great handicap to the Patel.

THE DEWAN said that the matter would be examined.

No. 9.—Grant of Land, etc., to Voddars.

Mr. K Munivenkatappa, Minority Interest.

MR. K. MUNIVENKATAPPA represented that, as Voddars

were extremely poor, fertile lands be granted to them free of cost for cultivation and sufficient monetary help be also rendered to them for the purchase of bullocks and carts for purposes of cultivation.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that even at present, lands were being granted to Voddars under the rules for the grant of lands to the Depressed Classes.

MR. V. V. IYER said that Voddars should be given preference and that the lands meant for the Depressed Classes should not be sold to others even if a good price was offered for them.

THE DEWAN said that the rules in force provided for the cases of Voddars also.

No. 10.—Land for Adikarnatakas.

Mr. M C. Cheluvayya, Minority Interest, Mandya Taluk.

MR. CHELUVAYYA expressed his gratitude to the benign Government for their orders in the matter of granting lands to the landless Adikarnatakas. But he represented that as the *darkhasts* of these men for lands in Mandya Taluk were rejected on account of the Irwin Canal passing through that taluk, the lands once granted to them for temporary cultivation and now lying fallow might be made available to them. If this was not feasible, he added that even if the lands were given to them at concession rates, they would be taken by the Adikarnatakas.

MR. K. GOPALASWAMI IYER said that the idea was that Adikarnatakas who were doing cultivation under *Hangami* tenure should be given lands at concession rates. He prayed that the concessions now granted in regard to *kushki* might be applied to lands under the Irwin Canal and the same given at an upset price.

THE DEWAN said that lands commanded by the Irwin Canal should be dealt with on business lines as the project had cost a very large sum of money.

No 11.—Alienation of Lands granted to Depressed Classes.

Mr. Honnasiddayya, Magadi Taluk.

As lands granted free of price to Depressed Classes on *darkhast* had been alienated, MR. HONNASIDDAYYA prayed that lists of such alienations might be prepared during jamabandi and the Jamabandi officers might be asked to devote a para in their jamabandi reports on the action taken in respect of such alienations.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that orders

had already been issued requiring the Jamabandi officers to examine such alienations during jamabandi. It was one of their duties and the action ordered to be taken would be noted in the jamabandi reports. He added that no fresh orders on the subject were necessary.

No. 12.—Remission under Narasambudhi Tank.

Mr. V. Bandayya, Nanjangud Taluk.

MR. V. BANDAYYA represented that there was no adequate supply of water to lands under Narasambudhi tank, Nanjangud Taluk. He therefore prayed that until the tank was improved the Amildar, Nanjangud Taluk, might be asked to inspect all the wet lands under the tank and submit for sanction a remission statement every year in respect of assessment of lands for which there was no water supply.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that apparently the tank was too shallow to serve the entire *atchkat* and that the only possible course was to determine how much of the land should be wet and how much dry. He said that the question of necessary relief would be considered after the inspection of the lands.

No. 13.—Phasal Goshwar (Pahani).

Messrs. M. Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; S. Devayya and Sivananje Gowda, Seringapatam Taluk.

MR. M. SUBBAIYA prayed that arrangements might be made to write *pahani* in respect of wet lands under major and minor tanks in the presence of Village Panchayet members as the raiyats were put to much trouble under the existing system.

THE DEWAN said that under the existing rules the inspection of crops should be made by both the Shanbhogue and the Patel. He did not think that it would be possible to insist upon the members of Panchayets being present at the time of writing the *pahani*.

MR. VENKATASAMI GOWDA said that although the *pahani* was at present prepared with the signature of the Shanbhogue, Patel and a few others, it was in most cases written wrongly.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA suggested that persons who entered wrong information in the *pahani* should at least be punished when they were found out by actual inspection of the spot.

MR. MARIAPPA pointed out that the *pahani* was invariably written when the crop was yet very young and

the same *pahani* would remain even when the crops failed due to the failure of rains. It was on such wrong entries that questions of remissions would be decided. In these circumstances he thought that better arrangements should be made for the preparation of correct *pahani* accounts.

MR. M. SUBBAIYA pointed out that the Shanbhogues and Patels got the signatures of persons who did not personally inspect the spot. What was wanted was that the Panchayetdars should be requested to help in the preparation of *pahani*. If that was done, it would be sufficient.

No. 14.—Stone Bandhs to demarcate *hisse* lands.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda, Mandya Taluk.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA requested that stones and bandhs might be arranged to be fixed up when lands were measured and boundaries fixed in accordance with the Record of Rights Regulation.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that if the landowners provided the stones themselves, it could be done.

No. 15.—Recovery of the cost of the replacement of boundary marks by stones.

Mr. Chennamaregowda, Nelamangala Taluk.

Rules have been newly promulgated providing for the replacement of the boundary marks now in vogue with stones at the cost of the raiyats ; as this means loss to them, it is prayed that the recovery of the cost of the stones from them may be waived.

This subject was not taken up as the mover was absent.

No. 16.—Conversion of Kumsi Sub-Taluk into a Taluk.

Mr. M. Basappa, Kumsi Sub-Taluk.

MR. M. BASAPPA prayed that Kumsi Sub-Taluk be converted into a pucca taluk.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the Deputy Commissioner reported that the sub-taluk itself might be abolished.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the representation could not be accepted.

At this stage the Assembly rose for lunch and met again at 3-30 P.M.

No 17.—Abolition of the Irrigation Cess.

Messrs. Mande Patel Manjegowda, Mudigere Taluk ; C. Subbanna Naik, Koppa Taluk.

It is prayed that the Irrigation Cess levied in the Malnad

tract be abolished as the crops are grown there by the help of rain water and not by the help of any irrigation facilities provided by Government.

No. 18.—Abolition of Irrigation Cess on rain-fed wet lands.

Messrs. Basappa Gowda and M. Krishnappa, Nagar Taluk.

It is prayed that Irrigation Cess on rain-fed wet lands be removed.

MR. MANDE PATEL MANJE GOWDA said that a number of resolutions had been passed in the Assembly as well as in the Legislative Council recommending the abolition of the irrigation cess in the Malnad and that in the course of the discussions on those resolutions, a case for the abolition had been very strongly made out with special reference to the fact that there was absolutely no reason to levy the irrigation cess on lands cultivated with the aid of rain water for which Government incurred no expenditure. He therefore prayed that the irrigation cess levied in the Malnad tract should be abolished.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK also said that although Government admitted so far back as 1898 that the irrigation cess was a double levy, yet, no action had been taken by them to abolish it. He added that the levy of this cess was a great hardship on the raiyats and that if all the facts of the case were not before Government, a special committee might be appointed to investigate into the whole matter.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA observed that Government did not provide any means of irrigation to the lands in the Malnad and yet, merely because wet crops were grown there with the aid of rain water, a special irrigation cess had been levied. He therefore thought that was an unjust levy and prayed that it should be abolished forthwith.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO explained in detail the history of the levy of the irrigation cess from the year 1875 until 1921, in which year, he said, the Dewan also, in reply to a resolution brought up at the time, admitted the justice of the claim of the Malnad for the abolition of the cess. Mr. Krishna Rao also said that in the following year, when the same question was brought up before the Assembly, the then Dewan not only admitted openly that the irrigation cess *was* a double levy but also promised that he would make in his closing remarks a pronouncement in the matter acceptable to the Assembly. The pronouncement was not however made. And whatever might be the reasons that influenced Government not to pass favourable orders in

the matter, yet he said that he was strongly of the opinion that the levy of the cess was thoroughly unjust and should not be allowed to continue any longer.

THE DEWAN replied that Government, while passing final orders in June 1927, considered all facts bearing on the point and that therefore there was no reason to re-open the question. He added that the Government did not accept the view that the irrigation cess was a double levy.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO contended that the Government Order referred to was not reasonable inasmuch as when the irrigation cess had once been merged in the original assessment itself, as admitted by the Government themselves some years back, there was no reason now to say that a fresh cess did not constitute a double levy. He therefore urged that the position might be reconsidered.

THE DEWAN said that Government were not prepared to go behind the Order of 1927 which was passed after a full consideration of all the facts of the case.

No. 19.—The revenue collection to commence from December instead of February.

Mr. L. Siddappa, Channagiri Taluk.

The raiyats will have to pay the land revenue out of the income derived from agriculture. In Maidan taluks, by the time the revenue collecting season commences, the raiyats will have consumed all the yield of the minor crops which will be reaped by the end of December. The staple crops like ragi which will be just on hand will be hardly sufficient for their maintenance. It is therefore prayed that the revenue collection may be ordered to commence from December instead of February.

MR. L. SIDDAPPA represented as above.

THE DEWAN said that Government would have no objection to receive *kandayam* before the due dates.

MR. L. SIDDAPPA next said that there was a mistake in the printing of his representation as he meant that the collection should commence from March instead of December as printed.

THE DEWAN said that, if it was so, his representation could not be accepted.

No. 20.—Assessment Committee Report.

Mr. Bhaskarappa, Srinivasapur Taluk.

MR. BHASKARAPPA prayed that the report of the Kolar District Assessment Committee might be placed before the

Representative Assembly and early steps taken to reduce the rates of assessment.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY observed that the assessment in the Kolar District was much higher than that prevailing anywhere else in the State and that it was very necessary to reduce it to a material extent. In this connection, he also said that the report of the committee recently appointed for investigating his question might be published so as to elicit the opinion of the members of the Assembly also. He brought to the notice of the Government that most of the tanks in the Kolar District were in a state of utter disrepair. There was no timely rain and very little crop was raised year after year. While that was the case, he said that he failed to understand the reason why Kolar District alone was specially marked out for a higher assessment although it was well known that the district, as a whole, was comparatively poor.

MR. K. CHENGALRAYA REDDY who next spoke supported the representation. He did not know the definite principles underlying the policy of assessment in Mysore. For, if there had been any such recognised principles, he was sure there could be no reasons for fixing the assessment in the Kolar District at the present rate. It was well known that Kolar District did not get timely or sufficient rains. The soil was not fertile. The tanks had been either breached or in a state of utter disrepair. When a resolution regarding this subject was moved by him in the Legislative Council, the Revenue Commissioner replied that there were no particular reasons for the fixing of the high rate of assessment in the Kolar District but that that rate had been in force there for a very long time and that the people were continuing to pay it until the present day. Mr. Chengalraya Reddy was of opinion that merely because people were continuing to pay the high rate of assessment even under protest, that was no reason to say that the people were able to pay it. They had no other means of livelihood in the absence of cultivation of their lands and therefore at whatever hardship they had to pay. He was curious to know what led Government to fix a higher rate of assessment in the Kolar District even at the time of the original settlement. For that reason, he desired that the report of the Assessment Committee should be placed before the Assembly before final orders of Government were passed thereon.

MR. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR, while agreeing with Messrs. L. Vema Reddy and K. Chengalraya Reddy, referred to the Taxation Enquiry Report in the course of which

reference had been made to the heavy assessment in the Kolar District. He pointed out that while the original assessment itself was heavy, it was further enhanced during the re-settlement at the rate of two annas to four annas in the rupee.

With reference to the irrigation facilities provided by Government, he said that there were more than 4,000 tanks in the district awaiting repair and even when they had not been repaired, wet assessment was levied on the lands under them, unmindful of the fact whether the raiyats got adequate crops or not. Even in the matter of remissions, he said the Kolar District did not find much favour. He added that in the adjoining British Territory in Chittoor where the conditions were exactly similar to those in the Kolar District, the assessment was two annas per acre while it was Rs. 1-12-0 per acre in Kolar District. He thought that while the rainfall in the Kolar District was so precarious, the average adopted by the Government on the recommendations of the Settlement Officer was not a correct one and that the assessment deserved to be reduced considerably.

MR. VENKATAVARADACHAR who followed gave a brief history of the case of assessment in the Kolar District ending with the appointment of the Assessment Committee recently appointed for the Kolar District. He was sorry that although the report of that committee had been submitted to Government about the month of April last, no orders were yet passed by Government thereon. He represented that the wet assessment had been levied even in cases where the raiyats provided themselves with their own means of irrigation, such as by digging wells at their own expense and drawing water by lift irrigation. Even in such cases, the assessment had been raised at the time of re-settlement. He said that this was clearly in his opinion an injustice to the people of Kolar. Besides, the Remission Rules also were not given full effect to in the district for the reason that the reports of smaller officers were adopted without any personal investigation on the spot by higher officers. He was of opinion that there was a strong case made out for a general reduction of assessment in the district by reason of the fact that, combined with the scanty rainfall at the place and the inadequate facilities provided for irrigation, the people were called upon to pay education cess, railway cess, expenditure for digging wells, etc. Hence, he urged that orders of the Government on the Committee's report should not be passed until the report was fully discussed in the Assembly and the views of the members were ascertained.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY very strongly complained that the levy of assessment was not based on any fixed policy or system in Mysore.

THE DEWAN said that it was not correct to say that the present system was not based on any policy.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY continuing said that at present the people had to pay *tari kandayam*, *kushki kandayam*, railway cess, education cess and a number of similar cesses in addition to water rate and that over and above these, in the re-settlement the assessment had still further been enhanced.

Referring to the settlement of the T.-Narasipur Taluk, he said that while the Government had increased the assessment by about Rs. 2¼ lakhs, remission of only about Rs. 14,000 was given last year when the people pressed very strongly for the remission of *kandayam*.

He next observed that with regard to the Kolar District he did not see any harm at all in publishing the report of the Assessment Committee.

THE DEWAN replied that the report had been received and that it was under consideration. Since it was a large question, sufficient time was necessary to come to a decision about it. He added that the question of publishing the report would be considered.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA who followed said that people in Mysore had to pay taxes without adequate representation and that it was not usual for the Government to consult the representatives of the people before enhancing taxes. The Kolar District Assessment Committee consisted of only officials and he thought that it should have been better, if some non-officials also had been taken on it. He was of opinion that the report should be published before final orders were passed thereon by Government.

MR. GURUSAMY GOWDA of Hoskote and certain other members from the Bangalore District said that if favourable orders were going to be passed on the report of the Assessment Committee, the same should be made applicable to the Bangalore District also, as the assessment there was equally high.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that discussion on the land revenue policy of Government was practically kept out of the scope of the Assembly for the reason that although the members were allowed to discuss questions affecting assessment, yet they were not actually consulted before the Government levied or enhanced any cess or assessment. He

was of the opinion that good Government required that no taxes should be levied without consulting the people.

He next said that the object of any discussion on questions of the kind should be that while Government should not lose any part of the land revenue that they were now getting, the reasonable demands of the people also should be satisfied, so that no tax should press more heavily on one part of the population than on another. It was necessary therefore, he said, that the people also should be taken into confidence. If, on the other hand, the Government thought that questions connected with taxation or assessment should be investigated only by an official committee, it was necessary that the report of the committee should be placed before the representatives of the people before considering the recommendations contained therein.

THE DEWAN referred the speaker to the statement already made by him.

No. 21.—Payment of a Monthly Allowance to Thoties and Talaries instead of *miras*.

Messrs. H. C. Veerabhadrappa, Chicknayakanhalli Taluk; and K. N. Siddaramasetty, Madhugiri Municipality.

MR. H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA represented that the difficulties experienced by the raiyats in regard to the payment of *miras* to Thoties and Talaries had often times been brought to the notice of Government. He prayed that instead of *miras* some monthly allowance might bf arranged to be paid to these village servants by the levy oe a cess on the extent of lands held by the raiyats or on the amount of *kandayam* paid by them.

Several other members did not agree to the levy of any additional cess on that account.

MR. G. CHANNAPPA said that wherever the system of *miras* existed, which was not ordinarily paid by the raiyats, it might be commuted into a fixed fee for payment to those village servants. He added that it was a real grievance of the Thoties and Talaries that while they had to work for the raiyats, they were not paid their remuneration in kind according to the rules in force.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA who followed said that wherever the system of payment in kind existed, the raiyats might be made to make the payment in cash instead. He was of the opinion that this rule should not be enforced in places where there was no such system.

A large number of members opposed the suggestion

and some of them went to the length of saying that even the payment of *miras* itself should be abolished.

MR. J. MAHOMED IMAM said that these village servants were employed practically on collection work and that they were not quite useful to the raiyats. Hence he suggested that they must be paid from land revenue collections.

THE DEWAN said that it was not possible to accept the proposal.

No. 22.—Appointment of Thoties, Talaries and Kuluvadies.

Messrs. Bagamane Deva Gowda and B. P. Basappa Setty, Chikmagalur Taluk; Mande Patel Manje Gowda and M. Hutche Gowda, Mudgere Taluk; K. Thimme Gowda and Doddamane Halappa, Kadur Taluk; C. Subbanna Naik, Koppa Taluk; Settara Siddappa, Tarikere Taluk; M. Abdul Aziz, Chikmagalur Municipality; Ramappa Gowda, Chikmagalur Taluk; Aramballi Puttegowda, Narasimharajapur Sub-Taluk and V. R. Mudveeriah, Tarikere Municipality.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA prayed that steps might be taken to appoint Thoties, Talaries and Kuluvadies in every village by creating and conferring on them service *inam* lands as used to be done formerly, as their services were indispensable in villages. He added that in many cases, as the *inam* lands given to them were *banjar* lands, they had been abandoned with the result that there were no village servants at all in a large number of places.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that wherever lands were available, they could be given, that the practice of appointing Thoties and Talaries was not in vogue in the Malnad particularly and that if it was contended that the Thoties and Talaries had gone out elsewhere as the lands that had been given to them were *kharab* lands, the department would investigate into the matter and see if better lands could be given to them wherever possible.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR asked whether if no lands were available in a particular village in which Thoties and Talaries were required, it would be possible to allot for them lands in the adjoining village.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that that could be done if the applications came through the Amildars concerned.

MR. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA of Malvalli observed that these village servants were very hard-working people and that it was absolutely necessary to allow them some *potgi* instead of leaving them at the mercy of the raiyats.

MR. N. CHENNAPPA said that in certain places in the Tumkur District the existing *miras* of six seers per acre of

cultivated land was fixed very many years ago and that that rate could not be adopted at the present time. The effect of the order fixing that rate was that even if some corn was grown on *banjar* lands, irrespective of the fact whether the raiyat got anything out of it or not, he had to pay at that rate. And this was a great hardship on the raiyat. Mr. Chennappa added that there were many decrees pending against the raiyats for failure to give *miras* at the prescribed rate. He therefore thought that that rule should not continue to be in force and that the payment in kind might be commuted into a fixed fee.

THE DEWAN replied that a long standing practice of this kind could not be discontinued or modified easily.

No. 23.—Fixing salaries to Thoties and Talaries.

Mr. G. Chennappa, Holalkere Taluk.

It is prayed that a fixed salary be paid to Thoties and Talaries (village servants) and the same be recovered from the villagers along with the land revenue.

THE DEWAN said that no change in the existing practice was possible.

No. 24.—Shanbhogi Offices should not be hereditary.

Mr. Puttaveerabhadrappa, Madhugiri Taluk.

MR. PUTTAVEERABHADRAPPA prayed that Shanbhogi offices which were hereditary might in future be converted into salaried ones.

THE DEWAN said that the report of the Committee appointed in Government Order No. R. 5619-22—L.R. 371-28-30, dated the 14th February 1930, to investigate the question had been received and that the matter was under consideration.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA enquired whether the report of the committee could be published before final orders were passed thereon.

THE DEWAN stated that the report would be published.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for the day to meet again the next day at 12 NOON.

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